

forms one of the most interesting and satisfactory chapters in modern scientific medicine. To the intelligent well-to-do patient it should give much valuable information which makes for co-operation with the physician and added interest in the results of treatment. One may well question, however, whether the average diabetic will find interest or time for its perusal or study. Estimation of blood sugar has recently become of such importance in the treatment of diabetes that it seems safer to keep in fairly close touch with the patient than to allow him the false security of a negative urine examination done by himself. For the large army of uncultured diabetics to whom this book is available treatment must and can be made successful by a system of approximate diets and occasional blood sugar determinations.

L. L.

Medical Clinics of North America. Volume 4, Number 2 (September). Octavo of 282 pp. Published bi-monthly. W. B. Saunders Company. 1920. Price, per year, \$12.00.

I. M. Cannon: Medical-social clinic. P. D. White and W. D. Reid: Diagnosis of mitral stenosis. Stanley Cobb: Spastic paralysis in children. Maynard Ladd: Vomiting as a symptom in children. E. H. Nichols: Suggestions regarding early diagnosis of acute appendicitis. W. H. Robey, Jr.: Aneurysm of descending aorta. E. A. Locke: Empyema complicating pneumonia. F. W. White: Modern examination of stomach. W. R. Ohler: Renal function tests. M. J. English: A typical case of pneumonia. A. A. Horner: Encephalitis. H. A. Nissen: Cirrhosis of liver showing jaundice and ascites. F. B. Berry: Lobar pneumonia. J. L. Morse: Constipation and eczema in infant from excess of fat in modified milk. L. W. Hill: Congenital atelectasis. Bronchial tetany. E. T. Wyman: Two cases of acquired heart disease in childhood. K. G. Percy: Chronic intestinal indigestion from starch showing indican reaction. J. I. Grover: Enuresis. P. H. Sylvester: Case for diagnosis.

Manual of Psychiatry. By A. J. Rosanoff. 5th ed. New York: John Wiley and Sons. 1920.

The effects of the world war on the field of psychiatry are considered. It may be stated without hesitation that the student or practitioner may find in this book, information on any phase of psychiatry be it a definition of a symptom or psychoses, the technique of a biological test, or a list of words for association tests.

Of especial interest to the reviewer was the chapter which considers the practice of extramural psychiatry. The author calls attention to the survey made under the direction of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, in Nassau County, New York. 1.37% of the total population were found to be mentally abnormal; .82% were in need of institutional treatment, but only about one-third of these were in hospitals. The psychiatric work on the remaining two-thirds must be looked after by the extramural psychiatrist. Physicians must aid in the solution of the problems connected with retardation in school, sex immorality, criminal tendency, dependency, inebriety and social maladjustments.

The consideration of psychiatry in general, of special psychiatry and of diagnostic procedures is clear, definite, careful and, in addition, the reading is interesting and enjoyable. J. C.

Industrial Nursing. By F. S. Wright. 179 pp. New York: Macmillan Company. 1919. Price, \$2.00.

This is a very concise, well written book of great interest to physicians, nurses and employers. It describes the qualifications and training needed by the nurse who desires to take up this branch of her profession which is an independent branch

differing in a certain degree from public health nursing. The nurse with a predilection for surgery has a far better opportunity for practice in industrial nursing than she would have in other fields.

This book defines the attitude of the nurse to her employer, to the physician with whom she is associated as well as to the patient. It very clearly demonstrates the peculiar type of tact necessary to the nurse who desires to make a success in this line of work. It discusses the equipment of a first aid room, its management, etc. The chapter devoted to the follow-up visits of the nurse and how the mutual understanding thus acquired between her and the patient aid in the co-operation between the employer and employed is an interesting one.

The industrial nursing center in manufacturing towns with baby welfare service are discussed as well as the food question in industrial plants.

M. C.

Medical Clinics of North America. Volume IV, Number 1 (New York Number, July 1920). By New York Internists. Octavo of 370 pages, with 44 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: 1920. Issued serially, one volume every other month. Paper, \$12.00; cloth, \$16.00 net. Consisting of six numbers per clinic year.

N. B. Foster: Nephritis. Harlow Brooks: Complications and sequelae of influenza and their management. S. W. Bandler: Puberty and climacterium. H. Wessler: Diagnosis of encapsulated pleural effusions. Cary Eggleston: Treatment of advanced heart failure. A. A. Epstein: Clinical types of chronic parenchymatous nephritis. W. W. Herrick: Some phases of circulatory disturbances of pregnancy. R. L. Cecil: Prevention and serum treatment of lobar pneumonia. H. O. Mosenthal: Renal function as measured by elimination of fluids, salts and nitrogen, and the specific gravity of urine. W. M. Kraus: Neurologic causes and effects of diabetes mellitus and their treatment. H. E. Marks: Clinical determination of venous and capillary pressures. E. P. Boas: Interpretation of high blood-pressure readings. Louis Bauman: Two cases illustrating the clinical significance of urobilin. B. B. Crohn: Early abdominal symptoms of myocardial insufficiency. S. J. Nilson: Diet in eczema. S. Neuhof: Auricular fibrillation. W. F. Macklin: Prevalence of heterophoria and its influence upon general health. Max Kahn: Clinical significance of acidosis. M. B. Rosenbluth: Glandular fever.

Surgical Clinics of Chicago. Volume 4, Number 4 (August, 1920). 215 pp. 80 Illustrations. Published bi-monthly. W. B. Saunders Company. 1920. Price, per year, \$12.00.

D. N. Eisendrath: Anatomic varieties of prostatic hypertrophy. Cary Culbertson: Management of general pelvic peritonitis. G. E. Shambaugh: Deafness improved by using artificial eardrums. Congenital deaf-mutism. Labyrinthine deafness with diplacusis. Labyrinthine deafness with some unusual features. C. A. Parker: Progressive flexion deformity of the fingers of muscular origin. Treatment of bow-legs and knock-knees. A. J. Ochsner: Endothelioma of the brain. G. L. McWhorter: Advantage of elevated double inclined plane in treatment of fracture of lower third of the femur. A. B. Kanel: Tumors of the face. Hugh McKenna: Arthroplasty on the hip. Neuroma of external popliteal nerve; resection; end-to-end anastomosis. Hugh McKenna and G. W. Hall: Extramedullary spinal tumor. A. D. Bevan: Splenectomy. Pilonidal cyst. X-Ray burn of the anus. Postoperative ventral hernia. Demonstration of three abdominal cases. Dr. Gatewood: Papillary cystadenoma of breast of child. Acute pancreatitis. Tuberculosis of the appendix. E. L. Moorhead: Fractured ribs, emphysema, posterior dislocation of right hip-

joint. Obstruction of sigmoid with a palpable abdominal mass. Undescended testicle: Inguinal hernia. Gustav Kolischer and J. S. Eisenstaedt: Papilloma of bladder. Muscle-splitting incision for exposure of kidney. D. B. Phemister: Ankylosis of jaw following rheumatism: Arthroplasty. R. L. Moodie: Use of cautery among meolithic and later primitive peoples. R. H. Herbst: Unusually large prostate gland. Ulcer of bladder. A. H. Montgomery: Two cases of muscle injury.

Diseases of the Chest and the Principles of Physical Diagnosis, by George W. Norris, M. D., Assistant Professor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and Henry R. M. Landis, M. D., Assistant Professor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, with a chapter on **Electrocardiograph in Heart Disease**, by Edward Krumbhaar, Ph. M. D., Assistant Professor of Research Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Second edition; thoroughly revised. Octavo Volume of 844 pages with 433 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1920. Cloth, \$8.00 net.

Norris and Landis, in the second edition of their excellent book on "Diagnosis of Chest Conditions," have given the profession an enlarged and improved work. It has been brought right up to date through the addition of descriptions on pulmonary conditions produced by the recent great epidemics such as streptococcus empyema. The authors discuss chronic inflammatory conditions of the lungs of uncertain etiology on two pages. We are glad to see so important a subject discussed and believe that more space should be devoted to it. Under this heading we should like also to find a discussion of a fairly numerous group of cases which for want of a better name we call non-tuberculosis.

Parts one and two devoted to examinations of the lungs and of the circulatory system are arranged practically the same as in the first edition and remarkable for their detail. No possible physical sign or symptom of pulmonary or circulatory disease is omitted. These chapters are numerous and beautifully illustrated, some illustrations being the usual standard ones, some original with the authors. In fact, the outstanding merit of the entire volume lies in the clarity of exposition supported by appropriate photographs and drawings.

The same detail is carried out in the chapters devoted to special diseases. All the newer diagnostic methods on asthma, particularly the theories of Walker, Rackemann, and Cooke, receive exhaustive mention. In fact, wherever one turns, whether to the chapters on physical diagnosis or those on special diseases, one finds the newest theories and facts and is impressed with the knowledge that this second edition is really revised and in many places rewritten.

This review would be incomplete without a special and commendatory mention of Krumbhaar's excellent chapters on the electrocardiograph.

W. C. V.

Gynoplastic Technology. By Arnold Sturmdorf. 334 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company. 1919.

This book is for the most part devoted to plastic operations of a gynecological character and the ground covered ranges from a general discussion of the subject, tracheloplasty, chronic endometritis and repair of the lacerated perineum and related conditions to fistulae, malformations of the vagina, vulva and bladder. Whatever opinions one may hold regarding the views expressed and developed by the author it must be conceded that his discussions are not only timely and suggestive,

but generally stimulating, sometimes original and always interesting. This is no place to discuss the merits of the author's views; suffice it to say that the argument is essentially a protest against prevailing conceptions regarding the pathology of certain gynecological disorders and against certain operative procedures practiced for their cure.

The interest of most readers will undoubtedly be aroused by the section on tears of the cervix and endocervicitis, and that on perineorrhaphy both of which subjects are rather extensively discussed. The author maintains that cervical tears are in themselves generally of little symptomatic importance but that the "fundamental dominant that establishes the morbidity of any cervical lesion is the incidence of infection." And such infection ultimately eventuates in a symptom-complex—chronic endocervicitis—which alone constitutes the basis of the symptomatology and gives the indications and direction of the operative treatment. Trachelorrhaphy and cervical amputation are discarded by the author as inefficient and harmful procedures in lieu of which he practices an endocervical mucosa from the external to the internal os, with preservation of its muscular structure with accurate re-lining of the denuded canal by a cylindrical cuff of its vaginal sheath—I do not claim an ideal restitution to the normal in all cases. So perfectly a balanced mechanism as the uterus, when once deranged, can not be perfectly restored by surgery. But I may contend that the procedure here advocated obviates in the greatest number of cases the detailed shortcomings in the prevailing tracheloplastic methods and results." The same operation is also practiced with apparently good results, in the author's hands, for sterility of cervical origin.

The piece de resistance is unquestionably the section on perineorrhaphy which includes rather full discussions of the mechanism of intrapelvic visceral support, the levator and muscle, pelvic fascia, and levator myorrhaphy. "The keynote in the clinical significance and surgical indications of perineal lacerations is the loss of gynecic support, and the study of its function in the control of intra-abdominal pressure. Concisely stated the levator ani diminishes the force of intra-abdominal pressure upon the pelvic contents by deflecting the direction of that pressure, augments the resistance to the pressure by closing the uterovaginal angle, and obstructs the pelvic outlet against the pressure by compressing the vaginal canal." With this in mind the author proceeds to describe an operation which he believes results in the restitution of anatomic relations as to restore as far as possible physiological as well as mechanical support to the pelvic contents.

To sum up, it may be said that here we have an unusual book of considerable merit built of an observing experience, critical reflection and deep convictions, well worth the reading by those interested in the problems of which it treats. The novelty of presentation is both refreshing and suggestive and the directness and clearness of style compel attention.

A. J. L.

El Retiro, The New School for Girls

By MIRIAM VAN WATERS, Superintendent

One of the most interesting social experiments ever undertaken is El Retiro, the new school for girls, established in August, 1919, by the board of supervisors of Los Angeles county. The aim of the new school is to re-educate young girls who are wards of the juvenile court. It is perhaps the first instance in this country where a county